

REMARKS

This is responsive to the Office Action mailed June 5, 2007. Since the Office Action is final, it is accompanied by a Request for Continued Examination ("RCE") under 37 C.F.R. §1.114, together with the required fee.

The Examiner perceives Applicant's arguments to depend on assumptions as to whether (a) a "clickable space" is read narrowly to mean one space or more broadly to mean multiple spaces, or (b) whether "clicking . . . to select a first one of said combinations and thereby schedule the corresponding appointment" is read narrowly to mean one click or more broadly to mean multiple clicks. Applicant is not making any such assumptions. Rather, Applicant is pointing out that claim 42 has a distinct logic, which is as follows:

(a) a plurality of potential appointments are shown on the display
("displaying, on the video display device, a plurality of time-slots and, for each of said time-slots, at least one potential appointment"); and

(b) the user chooses from among the displayed potential appointments, to select one of them ("to select a first one of *said* combinations . . .").

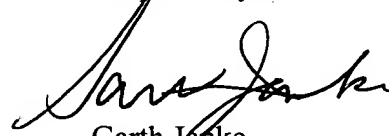
This logic is the same regardless of the number of clicks or clickable spaces that are used. The point is that the user chooses from among alternatives that are shown on the display, i.e., the alternatives are shown on the display prior to the time the user makes the selection.

This is opposite of Rassman and Subas. In both references, the user chooses an appointment by entering a starting time and an ending time.¹ Since the user must enter these data to make a selection, it follows that the user cannot choose the appointment before entering the data, and so the data cannot be shown on the display until after the user has made the selection.

If the Examiner disagrees that there is at least this important difference between the claimed invention and the cited art, Applicant respectfully requests a telephone interview.

New claims 84 - 125 emphasize that specifying the number of clicks and/or clickable spaces is not a basic requirement of the claimed invention.

Respectfully submitted,



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¹ Rassman schedules appointments by entering scheduling information, i.e., dates and times, into a "supplemental database" via a standard user interface. After the information is entered, it is displayed on a display.

Subas schedules events by entering starting and ending times for the events into the system. After the starting and ending times are entered, the system checks for any conflicts, and if there is a conflict, the system graphically indicates the conflict. The user can resolve the conflict by clicking on an "event time bar" and inputting new starting and ending times for the appointment.